

LIMIT OF CHANGE IS REASONABLE

So Rules Judge Ingram in
Street Car Damage
Case.

VERDICT FOR DEFENDANT

Instructions of Court Settle
Moot Point as to Change
Requirement.

On instructions from the court that a rule of the street car company requiring conductors to furnish change in the sum of \$2, and no more, is a reasonable regulation, verdict and judgment for the defendant were entered yesterday in the Law and Equity Court in the suit of A. R. Bradshaw against the Virginia Railway and Power Company.

Mr. Bradshaw claimed to have been a passenger on a Broad and Ninth street car on May 9, 1910. Having no small coin he tendered the conductor a \$5 bill. The conductor refused to accept it, and insisted that he get off, and on his refusal to get off, he was charged with disorderly conduct and placed under arrest. The whole case turned on whether a rule of the company requiring conductors to furnish change up to \$2, was a "reasonable regulation," and the instruction of the court on that point practically settled the whole matter. Claiming that he had been greatly mortified by his arrest and Police Court trial, Bradshaw sued for damages in the sum of \$2,500. He was represented by Wyndham R. Meredith, A. B. Guigon and Thomas P. Bryan appeared for the car company.

Instructions of Court.
Judge Ingram gave the jury but one instruction, which follows in full, and which practically directed a verdict for the defendant:

"The court instructs the jury that if they believe from the evidence that the plaintiff tendered a \$5 bill to the conductor of the car on which he was riding, out of which he demanded that his fare be taken, that the conductor declined or was unable to change the bill so tendered and so informed the plaintiff; that thereupon, the plaintiff made no further tender of smaller denomination, but informed the conductor that that was the smallest denomination he had, or all the money he had; that then the conductor demanded that the plaintiff pay his fare or leave the car and held the car at a standstill so that the plaintiff might safely alight; that the plaintiff refused to pay his fare or leave the car, though warned by the conductor that he would be ejected if he persisted in his refusal; that the conductor then undertook without undue or unnecessary force or violence, to eject the plaintiff; that the plaintiff pulled away from the conductor and resisted the effort to eject him, and that thereupon the conductor either placed the plaintiff under arrest or caused his arrest for disorderly conduct; then they must find for the defendant, the court being of opinion that the rule of the company requiring the conductors of the railway company to give change to the extent of \$2 and no more is a reasonable regulation within the city of Richmond, and when a passenger tendered a larger amount, as in this case of a \$5 bill, then by the refusal of the passenger of the request to pay his fare or leave the car when called upon by the conductor, the passenger makes of himself a trespasser, and is guilty of disorderly conduct for which he may be arrested by the conductor, and a policeman may be called upon to take him in charge."

RAVEN SOCIETY MEMBERS.
Recent fatalities into Organization at State University.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Charlottesville, Va., April 11.—The following men have been elected to membership in the Raven Society at the University of Virginia:
Academic—S. O. McCue, of Charlottesville;

Woman's Nature

ing, nor feel that she is in danger when baby comes, if Mother's Friend is used in preparation of the event. Mother's Friend relieves the pain and discomfort caused by the strain on the different ligaments, overcomes nausea by counteraction, prevents backache and numbness of limbs and soothes the inflammation of breast glands. Its regular use fits and prepares every portion of the mother's system for a proper and natural ending of the term, and it assures for her a quick and complete recovery. Mother's Friend is sold at drug stores. Write for free book for expectant mothers.

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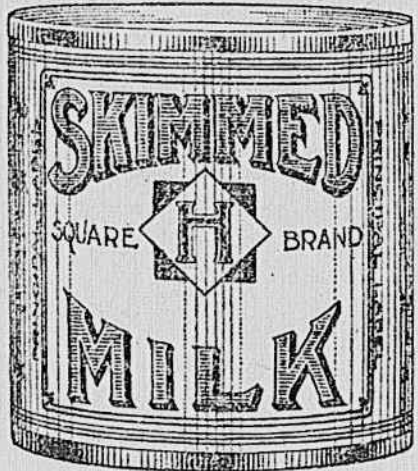
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ville; W. S. A. Pott, of Shanghai, China; Harold H. Neff, of Charlottesville; D. Hiden Ramsey, of Asheville, N. C.; John Owen Beatty, of Buckersville, Sterling H. Diggs, of Charlottesville.
Law—Charles W. Davis, of Sedley; C. D. Ferguson, of Leesville, La.; M. S. Gleason, of Charlottesville; Louis Arthur Johnson, of Roanoke; Roy Caldwell Moyston, of Memphis, Tenn.; Samuel S. Jefferies, of Clarendon, Ark.; William G. Maupin, of Portsmouth; Oscar Schmidt, of Wheeling.

Engineering—Robert H. Houston, of Batesville, Miss.; Frank N. Lewis, of Clismond; Tom Towles, of University of Virginia; L. Fontaine Tucker, of Lynchburg.
Medicine—W. E. Bray, of Winona, Miss.; J. S. Hume, of Portsmouth, Va.; S. S. Irvin, of Mount Airy, N. C.; Chas. T. Porter, of Sylacauga, Ala.
Graduate—Stewart A. Stegar, of Danville; Levi T. Wilson, of Jonesboro, Ark.; S. Taber.

Ashland News Notes

Ashland, Va., April 11.—Sackett Duell has left for Atlantic City, and will be joined by Mrs. Duell the latter part of the week.
Mrs. Little and Miss Fitzgerald, of Richmond, were here to-day visiting friends.
Marion L. Howison has gone to Lynchburg to spend the holidays.
Mrs. J. Steward Smith and little son, of New York, will arrive this week to visit her mother, Mrs. J. Watkins Lee.
William Lancaster, of Philadelphia, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nat Lancaster.
Mr. and Mrs. James Howison and little Miss Margaret Howison are guests of Mrs. James Hoofnagle before opening their summer home at Gwathmey. Henry C. Scott, Jr., of Radford, spent Sunday with relatives here.
Mrs. Charles MacGill Bridges and little Miss Effiea Prosser Bridges are visiting Mrs. Hugh Denoon in Richmond.
Mrs. Louise Fisher visited relatives in Richmond recently.
Mr. Chisholm, of South Carolina, is the guest of his niece, Mrs. Bernard Guest.
Mrs. Ligon Price, of Chase City, will spend Easter with her mother, Mrs. Frank Wright.
The farmers' institute train was well received here. The two cars were crowded and many farmers were unable to gain admission, but stood on the outside during the two hours and listened with attention to the instructive lectures which were delivered by the representatives of the agricultural department. Frank H. Cox, of Ashland, was in charge of the arrangements, and was thoroughly gratified at the attendance, attention and interest displayed by the 200 farmers who were present.

New York, April 11.—The decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in reversing a judgment of \$232,240, given by the lower court to D. E. Loewe & Co., of Danbury, Conn., against the United Hatters of North America, "blasts the hopes of the American Anti-Boycott Association and the plaintiffs of recovering and enforcing judgments against members of labor organizations," in the opinion of Alton B. Parker, of counsel for the haters.
"It is a very important and helpful decision for organized labor," said Mr. Parker to-day. "While the suit was brought by the members of the firm of Loewe & Co., and doubtless for their benefit, still the real prosecutor, as appears from the record, was the American Anti-Boycott Association. That association promised the plaintiff to furnish the lawyers and pay the expenses of litigation.
"The basis of selection was a property basis solely. When a member of some haters' union could be found who owned a little home or possessed a bank account or both, he was made defendant, and his property attached. The end aimed at was far beyond the recovery in this action. A recovery and enforcement of judgment against members of labor organizations, based solely on the fact that they were members, it is naturally assumed would drive out every economical and saving member. That hope of the American Anti-Boycott Association and of the plaintiff is blasted by this decision."

OPINION BENEFITS ORGANIZED LABOR

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HOUSE ELECTS NEW COMMITTEES

First Time in History That
Selections Are Made in
This Way.

CANNON TAUNTS DEMOCRATS

Insurgents Given Choice Assignments by Minority Leader.

Washington, April 11.—It required over two hours in the House of Representatives to-day to elect new committees of that legislative body. It was the first time in history that the committees had been elected, and there was much detailed work connected with the proceeding.

Former Speaker Cannon taunted the Democrats with having appointed as the Republican representatives on the various committees practically the same men he had put on these committees in the last House.

Discussion of the personnel of the committees called out much bitterness from the Republicans, who charged the Democrats with gross unfairness in cutting down the minority membership on the most important of the committees.

Mr. Underwood, the Democratic leader, replied that the Democrats had based the proportionate representation in the committees strictly according to the Democratic majority in the House itself.

"This is, moreover," he said, "the first time a minority leader has been permitted to name his committees, and has had them adopted by the majority without dotting an i or crossing a t."

This statement was cheered loudly by the Democrats.

Republican Leader Mann cited a number of alleged inconsistencies, and his arguments were seconded by Messrs. Cannon and Gardner, of Massachusetts.

"That I made mistakes is undoubtedly true," said Mr. Cannon, "but I was re-elected to this committee for several years, and I did it honestly. I have no apologies to make. I would like to see the Speaker or the Ways and Means Committee, or the minority leader, who could organize the committees without making mistakes. I have already heard rumblings on the Democratic side. But, after all, you are not going to be judged by the committees you name, but by the legislation you enact."

A number of instructions to the new committees were adopted in the form of resolutions. The Ways and Means and Appropriations Committees of the House were authorized to sit during the sessions and recess of the House.

The House then adjourned until tomorrow.

Known for First Time.
The standing committees were elected after the full committee lists had been presented by Chairman Underwood, of the Ways and Means Committee. The Republican members of the respective committees became known for the first time, when the full committee assignments were presented to the House.

Prepared by Minority Leader James R. Mann, at the direction of the Republican caucus, the minority committee selections contained many surprises for the House. The desire to accord impartial treatment to the insurgent Republicans is shown in the number of choice committee places given to them by Mr. Mann. Two of the leading insurgents, Representatives Madison, of Kansas, and Lenroot, of Wisconsin, are given places on the Rules Committee, where the Republicans have but four

places.

Representative Good, of Iowa, is appointed to the Appropriations Committee, considered a particularly choice berth. Representative Haugen, of Iowa, is made ranking Republican member of the Committee on Agriculture. Representative Kipp, of Wisconsin, is placed on the Naval Affairs Committee; Representative Norris, of Nebraska, on the Judiciary Committee; and other insurgents receive important assignments.

Former Speaker Cannon becomes ranking Republican member of the Appropriations Committee. He was chairman of this committee for several years before he became Speaker, and the retirement of James A. Tawney, recently chairman of the committee, will probably make the former Speaker the Republican leader in debates on appropriation matters.

Mann on No Committee.
Minority Leader Mann took no committee assignments himself, and will act solely as chairman of the minority conference. His place as a ranking member of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee goes to Frederick C. Stevens, of Minnesota. The Republican list includes the assignment of Victor L. Berger, the Wisconsin Socialist, to the Committee on District of Columbia Affairs, and the assignment of Theron Akin, the New York Independent Democrat, to the Committee on Education and Enrolled Bills. The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House follow: Payne, New York; Dabzell, Pennsylvania; McCall, Massachusetts; Hill, Connecticut; Needham, California; Fordney, Michigan; Longworth, Ohio; Appropriations—Cannon, Illinois; Bingham, Pennsylvania; Gillett, Massachusetts; Taylor, Ohio; Malby, New York; Dwight, New York; Good, Iowa.

Rules—Dabzell, Pennsylvania; Wilson, Illinois; Madison, Kansas; Lenroot, Wisconsin.

Among the few Southern Republicans who get committee appointments is Stimp, of Virginia, who is assigned to the Post-Office Expenditures Committee.

MEETS IN ROANOKE.
Annual Convention of Select Castle, Knights of the Mystic Chain.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Roanoke, Va., April 11.—The Select Castle for Virginia, Knights of the Mystic Chain, began its annual convention here to-day in Mystic Chain Hall at 10 o'clock. Sixty-eight delegates are here, and an interesting and profitable convention is anticipated.

The convention was called to order by Select Commander S. H. Huddleston. An address of welcome was delivered by George B. Vogel, who bade the visiting delegates welcome to the Magic City in a graceful and witty talk. J. H. Dudley, of Radford, responded in a few chosen words.

The business session began at 10:45 o'clock, and the Mark degree was conferred on thirty-five members.

Reports from the various officers were received at the meetings this afternoon and to-night. The convention will be in session until Thursday.

BALTIMORE COLLEGE WILL MAKE TRIP INTO VIRGINIA.
Baltimore, Md., April 11.—The baseball squad of the Baltimore City College is preparing for its Easter trip of five games in Virginia. The nine will go to Front Royal, Va., where it will play Randolph-Macon Academy on Wednesday. The rest of the Easter trip is as follows:

Thursday, April 13, Massachusetts Academy at Woodstock, Va.; Friday, April 14, Harrisonburg High School, at Harrisonburg, Va.; Saturday, April 15, Shenandoah Collegiate Institute, at Dayton, Va.; Monday, April 17, Fishburne Military Academy at Waynesboro, Va.

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BURLESON URGES ANTI-OPTION BILL

Will Press Scott Measure for
Passage at Present Session
of Congress.

Washington, D. C., April 11.—Declaring that he means to use every possible means to secure the passage of what is known as the "Scott anti-option bill" at this session of Congress, Representative Burleson, of Texas, to-day began a fight to this end. In explaining why action should be had now, Mr. Burleson says:

"Something must be done, and at once, to stop gambling in cotton futures, and the duty devolves upon Congress.

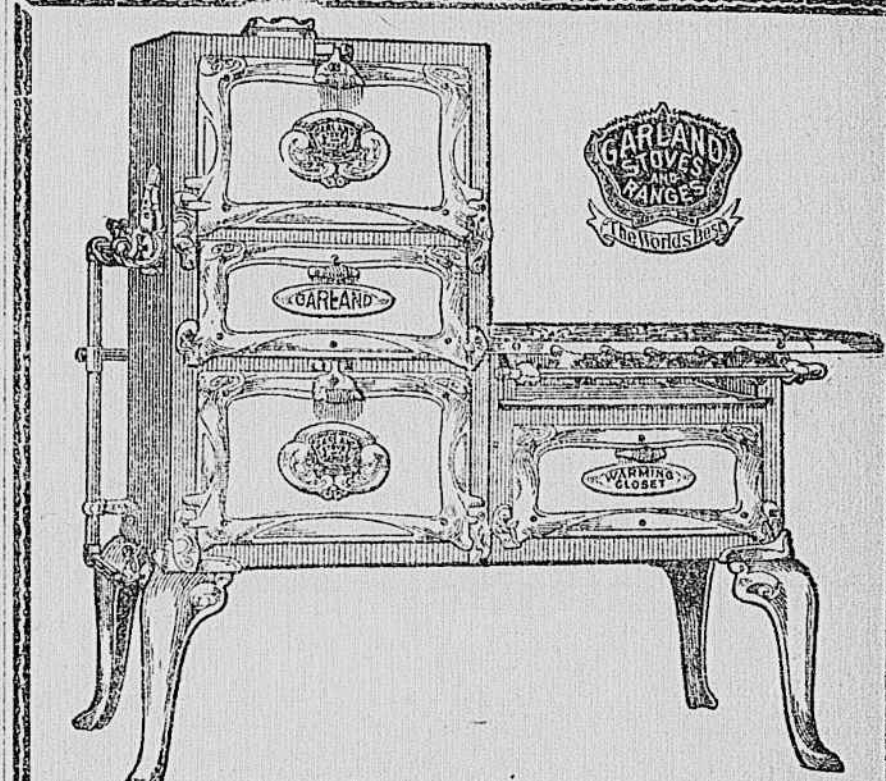
"A disposition has been manifested on the part of one of the exchanges to reform its rules and methods so as to minimize the effects of the evil of cotton gambling, but the great controlling exchange (the New York Cot-

ton Exchange) has persistently refused to do anything even indicating a desire on the part of the element in control to meet the recommendations of the Bureau of Corporations, which has clearly pointed out what should be done to protect the producer of cotton from the great injury which results from illegitimate cotton speculation.

"I have introduced a bill which I believe will remedy the evil. Certainly it will prevent unrestrained gambling in cotton on certain of the exchanges where that gambling is now outrageously evident. My bill denies the use of the telegraph and telephone lines between States for the transmission of messages relating to contracts for future delivery where there is no intention on the part of the seller to deliver the cotton or the buyer to receive it."

"The measure will not interfere with legitimate trading in cotton, but it will undoubtedly put a stop to those transactions which are proving so hurtful to the cotton trade, and have been repeatedly declared by our courts of last resort not only illegal, but against public policy."

"I think I understand the sentiment of members of Congress on this subject, and I do not hesitate to say that, in my opinion, if the exchanges refuse to reform their methods, they will be destroyed."



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